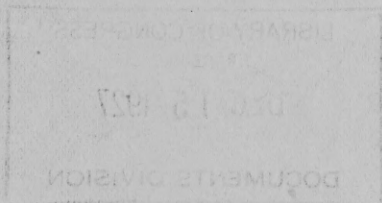


69TH CONGRESS : : : 2^D SESSION

DECEMBER 6, 1926-MARCH 4, 1927

HOUSE DOCUMENTS



VOL. 11



UNITED STATES
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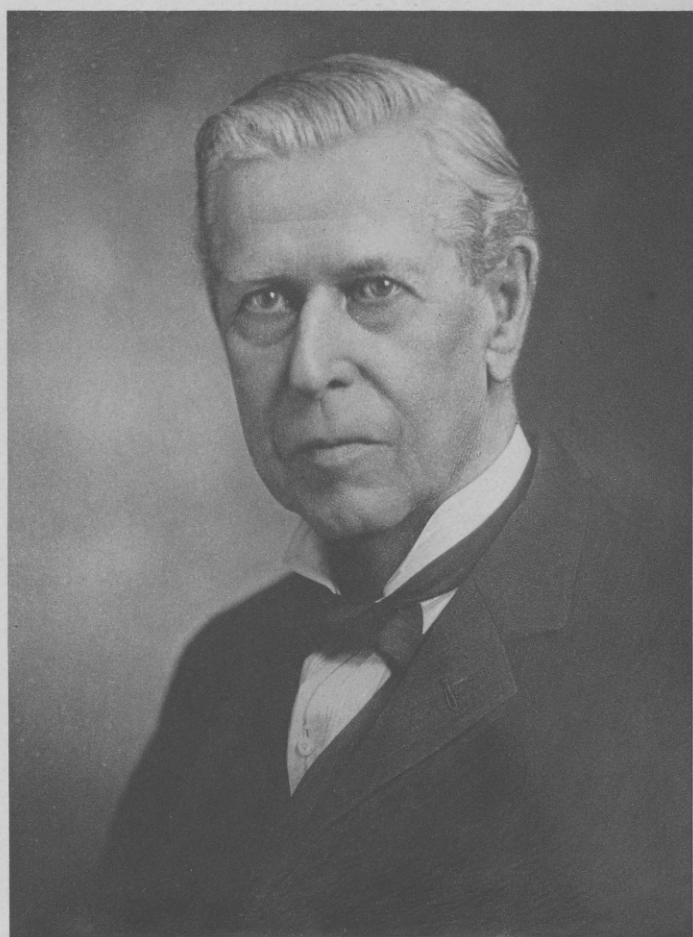
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VOLUME 10
PART 1
1880

LONDON
PUBLISHED BY THE
EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY
1880



Charles E. Fuller



Memorial Addresses DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN MEMORY OF CHARLES E. FULLER

LATE A REPRESENTATIVE
FROM ILLINOIS



Sixty-Ninth Congress

FEBRUARY 6, 1927



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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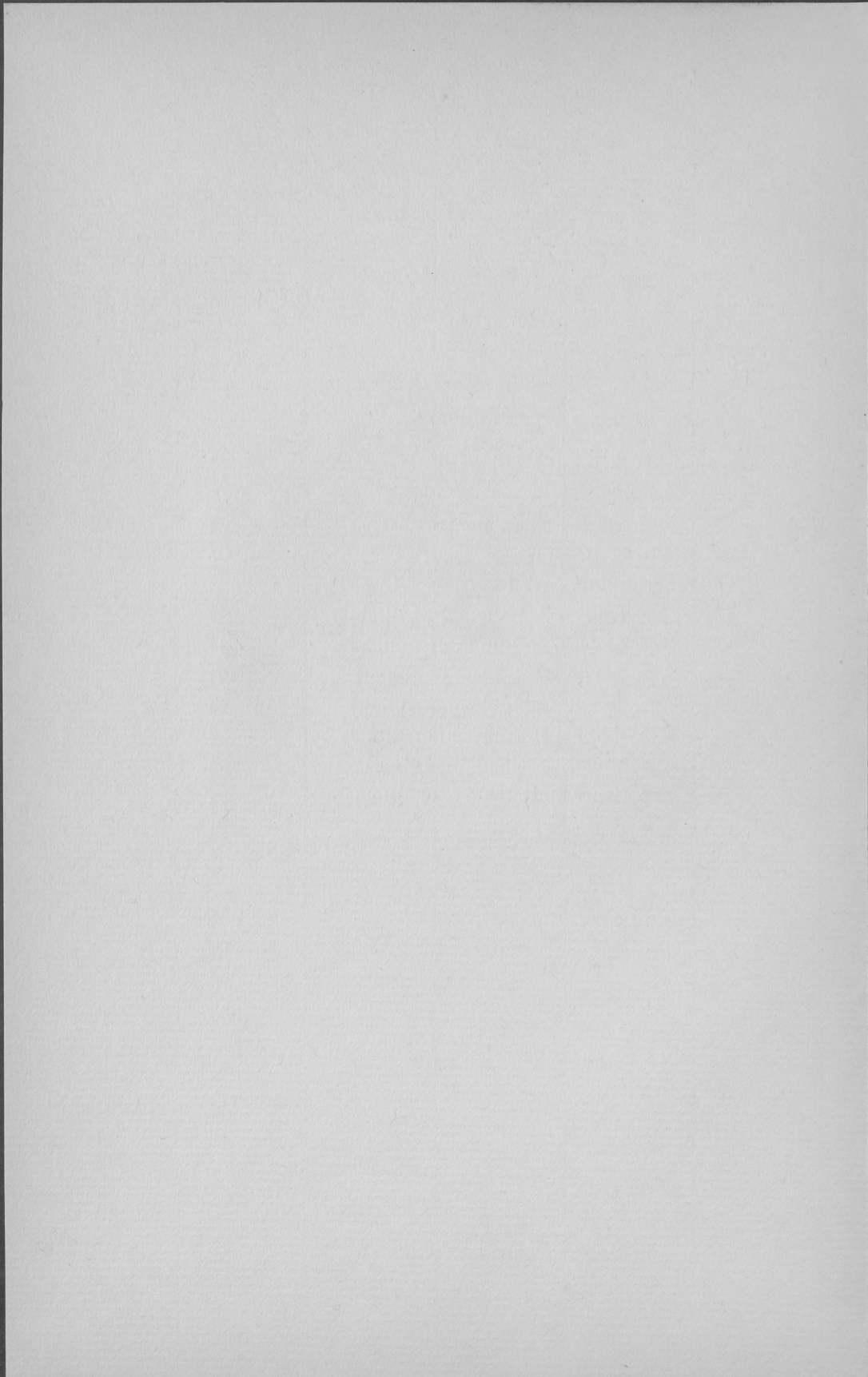
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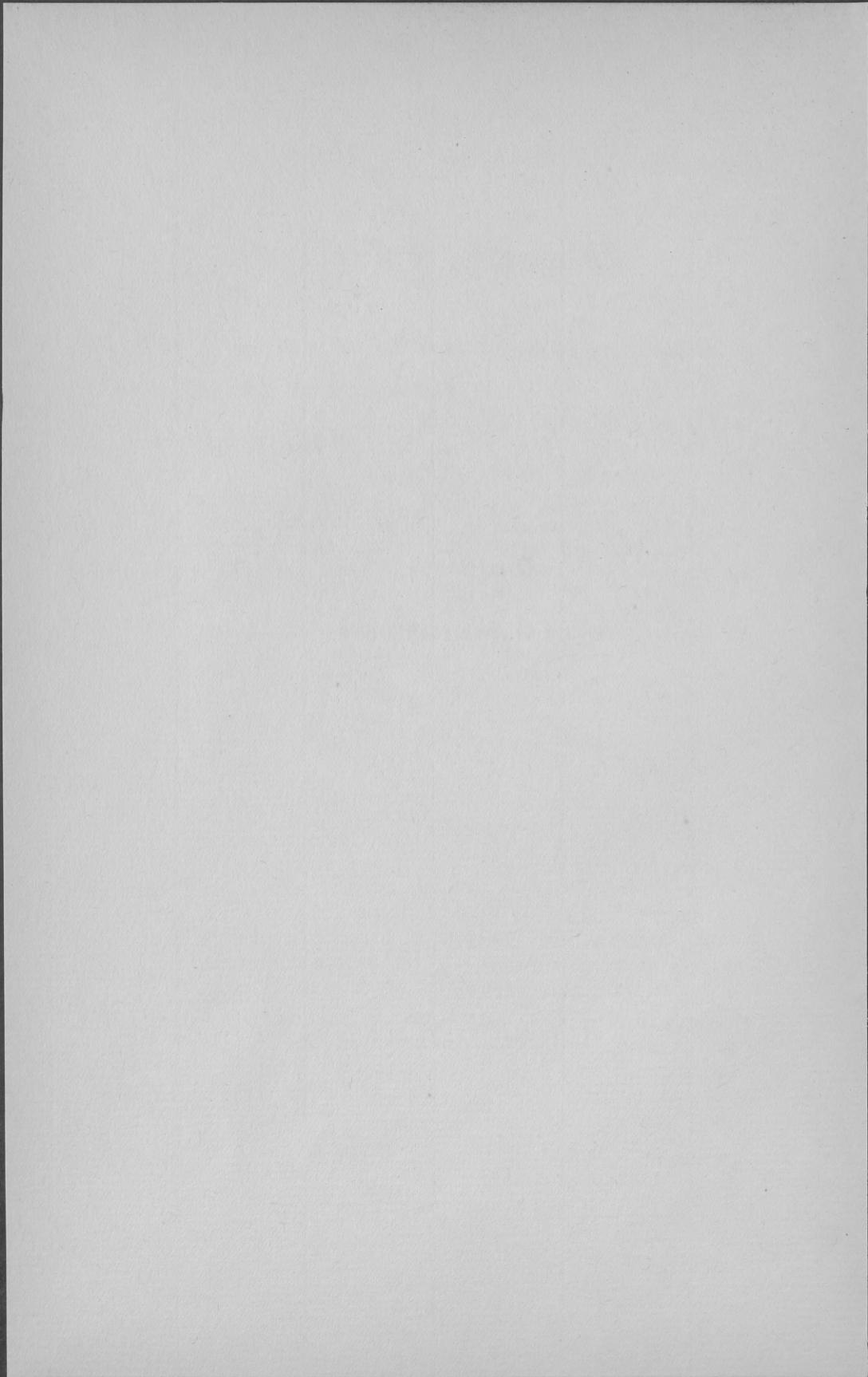
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Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives



Charles E. Fuller



Proceedings in the House of Representatives

FRIDAY, June 25, 1926.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, Thy testimonies are wonderful and Thy mercy endureth forever. Thy infinite abundance transcends all human thought and human need. We thank Thee for such bountiful provisions which are bestowed upon us with all tenderness and love. Graciously help us to understand all problems which are uppermost in the minds of the people. In all our service may nothing be omitted that shall build up the great and traditional institutions of the Republic. To the frail, magnify Thy strength; to the erring, turn the eye of pity and compassion; and with us all, let weakness go and strength come. We are reminded of the slender thread of mortality. Again the silver cord is broken. O God, we tarry with bowed heads and tender hearts in memory of a colleague whose years were characterized with simplicity, sincerity, and honorable service to his country. At the close of the day, when we sit alone with our thoughts, grant us great peace. Amen.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my very painful duty to announce to the House the death of my colleague, the Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER, of Illinois, a Member of the House for 22 years, one of the most distinguished citizens of the Nation. I shall content myself by saying nothing more at

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this time, but I offer the resolution which is now in the hands of the Clerk and will ask at a later day that a day and hour be fixed for memorial services, to afford an opportunity for Members of the House to tell the story of the life and work of our late distinguished colleague.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read (H. Res. 306) as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of 15 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The question was taken, and the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Madden, Mr. Britten, Mr. King, Mr. Reid of Illinois, Mr. Sproul of Illinois, Mr. Johnson of Illinois, Mr. Rainey, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Chindblom, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Somers of New York, Mr. Shallenberger, Mr. Williams of Illinois, Mr. Beers, and Mr. Whitehead.

CHARLES E. FULLER

The Clerk read the additional resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect, this House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, June 26, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon.

SATURDAY, June 26, 1926.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of six Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock meridian to-morrow.

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THURSDAY, *January 20, 1927.*

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I present an order and ask for its present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois presents an order which the Clerk will report, and asks unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That Sunday, the 6th day of February, at 11 o'clock, be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER, late a Member of this House from the State of Illinois.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The order was agreed to.

SATURDAY, *February 5, 1927.*

The SPEAKER. The Chair designates the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Britten] to preside to-morrow at the services in memory of the late Representative CHARLES E. FULLER.

CHARLES E. FULLER

SUNDAY, February 6, 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m. and was called to order by Mr. Britten, Speaker pro tempore.

Dr. B. B. James, of the American University, offered the following prayer:

Assembled here, O God, to pay tribute to those whose lives have been lived in the richness of the memorials of Thy enduring love, we pay grateful testimony to the memorials of labor and of service which have been left behind them by these men whose lives and achievements are cherished by their fellows.

They have passed on in the continuity of spirit into the wider sphere, leaving behind the evidences of lives whose public and private worth contribute richly to the immortality of influence, to which great spirits yield so much.

The reverent tributes which are to be here paid those who have departed from the fellowships of time, that are the portion of all men, have this as their added claim to the lasting regard of their associates: That they built into the fabric of their times, they laid their offerings upon the altar of citizen service, and honored their high public trusts by diligence.

May Thy blessing, Almighty God, be with this gathering of those who knew and loved these men and add Thy sanction to the testimonies they shall offer, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the order for to-day.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. Madden, by unanimous consent—

Ordered, That Sunday, February 6, 1927, at 11 o'clock a. m., be set aside for memorial services in honor of the late Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER.

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Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I present the following resolutions:

The Clerk read (H. Res. 411) as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER, late a Member of this House, and Hon. William B. McKinley, late a Senator of the United States, from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of their distinguished public careers, the House, at the conclusion of these exercises, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the families of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

CHARLES E. FULLER

*Address by Representative Williams
Of Illinois*

MR. SPEAKER: Death has again visited these gilded Halls. He has removed from this Chamber a strong man, long a familiar figure here, whom we all respected, and whom the people of a great State trusted and repeatedly honored through a public career of a half century.

CHARLES E. FULLER's ancestors for more than 200 years were men of means and character in New England. His immediate ancestor, Robert Fuller, came to Massachusetts from England in 1638. Robert Fuller and his descendants were prominently connected with the early colonial and Indian wars, and in each generation for 200 years they were among the foremost citizens of Massachusetts and Vermont.

Seymore Fuller, the father of CHARLES E., lived at Shaftsbury, Vt. In 1845 he removed with his family to Boone County, Ill., then an unsettled prairie, and established his home near the present city of Belvidere. Here our colleague was born, March 31, 1847.

A few days before Mr. FULLER's birth Stephen A. Douglas, also a New Englander and a native of Vermont, entered the United States Senate from Illinois. For the next 14 years this marvelous and fascinating man was destined to play a dominating part in American politics. He was also later to

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exert a profound influence on the character and life of CHARLES E. FULLER. The year of FULLER's birth, 1847, witnessed the complete triumph of American arms in Mexico. The thunder of General Taylor's guns in Mexico, presaging victory to our cause and an expansion of our territory, marked the beginning of the final phase of the contest over African slavery. Tremendous political and moral forces began to marshal themselves for the supreme struggle that was to result in war a dozen years later. Men throughout the free States were becoming alarmed at the increase of slave territory as a result of the war with Mexico and were beginning to organize to prevent the further extension of the institution.

When FULLER was 7 years old Congress, under the leadership of Douglas, repealed the Missouri compromise. This measure startled the country and aroused a fury and a storm in the free States the bitterness and intensity of which can hardly be understood or appreciated now. This storm broke with peculiar intensity in the State of Illinois and especially in that part of the State where young FULLER lived. The people of northern Illinois at that time had migrated from New England and the Eastern States and were very strong in their antislavery sentiments. Douglas had been their idol. He came on after the adjournment of Congress to find the State in revolt against him. He at once started a campaign to regain his prestige and reestablish his leadership in the State. He found standing squarely in his path his old-time rival, Abraham Lincoln. For the next six

CHARLES E. FULLER

years Illinois became the stage on which Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas fought the greatest political battle ever waged in any State of the American Union. It was a contest between giants, and every citizen of the State became a partisan. Interest in this remarkable political duel soon became nation-wide and millions of people read and pondered daily the arguments of these, the greatest men on the American Continent.

The contest reached its highest plane both in interest and importance in the great senatorial campaign of 1858 in which the contestants engaged in eight history-making debates. The most epochal of these debates was held in the city of Freeport in northern Illinois. It was here, when answering a question submitted by Mr. Lincoln, Senator Douglas enunciated what soon became known as the "Freeport doctrine," a doctrine that sundered the great historic Democratic party in twain, lost Senator Douglas forever the support of the southern wing of his party, and made inevitable the bolt from his nomination at Baltimore two years later.

CHARLES E. FULLER, then a boy 11 years of age, was at Freeport on that fateful day. He heard the great debate and heard the multitudes assembled there give thunderous applause to both combatants. He heard Abraham Lincoln ask Senator Douglas this question:

Can the people of a United States Territory, in any lawful way, against the wishes of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State constitution?

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He then heard the deep, eloquent voice of Stephen A. Douglas, as it rang out over the prairies of Illinois and reverberated in every State of the Union, answer Mr. Lincoln's question—

I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times from every stump in Illinois, that in my opinion the people of a Territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State constitution. It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery can not exist a day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by local police regulations.

Many historians believe Abraham Lincoln lost a United States senatorship and gained the Presidency at Freeport on that day.

CHARLES E. FULLER, although but a boy, was profoundly impressed by all he saw and heard at Freeport. The memory of that great day influenced him throughout all the years of his long and eventful life. He became then a devoted disciple of Abraham Lincoln, and the political philosophy of that great man was ever to him a polar star in all his public life.

The political contest of 1860, when Lincoln and Douglas finally ended their great duel, soon followed, and then the war came with all its horrors, tragedies, and emotions. FULLER was old enough to understand the tremendous issues involved and to share with the people of his neighborhood the universal patriotic sentiment that

CHARLES E. FULLER

animated all classes of people throughout the country. He heard the drum and the fife and the stirring war songs of those days. He heard patriotic speeches delivered by our great war governor, Yates, and others. He saw the soldiers march away to war. He saw their broken and decimated ranks return.

It was in this atmosphere and under these inspiring and patriotic environments that the youth and young manhood of CHARLES E. FULLER were spent. Patriotism and love of country became an essential and dominating trait of his character, and his enthusiasm never waned, and his ardent loyalty to country and party stood the test of the years and grew stronger all the while.

Admitted to the bar at the early age of 23 years, he soon rose to prominence in his profession and took his place among the leaders of the bar in Illinois. He was gifted by nature with a fine analytical mind that swiftly and unerringly went to the very heart of every proposition presented to him. He was remarkable for his ability to strip every question of the nonessentials and to present in simple terms the substance. He was an eloquent and compelling orator and was almost irresistible before a jury or in addressing a popular assembly.

Had he devoted his time and fine talents exclusively to the law, he would have ranked high in his profession. However, like many young men, gifted with fine abilities, a natural eloquence, and a talent for leadership, politics lured him away from his books, and he entered the political arena at an early age, and the greater portion of his life

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thereafter was spent in the public service. This service was long, brilliant, and fruitful of worthwhile things well done. He served for 14 years in the General Assembly of Illinois—6 years in the house and 8 years in the senate. He was the leader of his party in both chambers. He was a forceful, brilliant leader at a time when the Illinois Legislature had on its rolls some of the first men of the State in importance and ability. He served under the administration of Governors Collum, Hamilton, Oglesby, and Fifer. He was the trusted friend and counselor of each of them and piloted their measures through the legislature. It has been said he never lost an important legislative battle during his 14 years' service.

John R. Tanner, who served with Mr. FULLER in the State senate and was afterwards governor, said FULLER was the greatest parliamentary leader the Illinois Legislature ever produced. He was something more than a parliamentary leader. He was a sound and constructural legislator, and many of the statutes of Illinois bear the impress of his learning and careful and accurate phrasing to this day.

Had Mr. FULLER's public career ended when he retired from the Illinois State Senate in 1892 his reputation and fame as a successful legislator and party leader would have insured him a high place among the public men of Illinois. His reputation and acquaintance were state-wide. He had been the intimate friend, the associate, and coworker of such men as Richard J. Oglesby, Shelby M. Cullom,

CHARLES E. FULLER

John M. Palmer, John A. Logan, Judge David Davis, Joseph W. Fifer, Adlai E. Stevenson, John R. Tanner, William E. Mason, Stephen A. Hulbert, Albert J. Hopkins, William R. Morrison, and many others whose names and fame adorn the pages of the history of Illinois. And it can be truthfully said he was regarded by these great men as their equal and worthy of their friendship.

It was Mr. FULLER's intention at this time to retire permanently from politics and devote his whole time to the practice of the law, and he made a public announcement of his purpose.

He little dreamed what the future had in store for him. The people of his county and district soon called for further service from him and he was destined to fill exalted public stations for 28 years after he had formally retired from the political arena, 6 years as a district judge on the circuit bench and 22 years as a Member of this great body.

Elected without opposition, he served a six-year term as circuit judge, displaying in a marked degree those peculiar abilities and attributes required by a trial judge. He was fair and always courteous in his contact with members of the bar and litigants. His fine discriminating mind, his almost intuitive insight into a complicated question of law and of fact, his thorough knowledge of the law and his rare power of accurate and lucid statement made him an ideal trial judge, one whose decisions were seldom appealed from by litigants and whose judgments were rarely reversed in the higher courts.

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Before his term as judge had expired the people of his district sent him to represent them in this body. Entering this Chamber in 1903 he served continuously, except for a single term, until his death last June. Others will speak of the high character of service rendered by him in this Chamber. I can not hope to add to what will be said by them.

I do, however, want to bear testimony to the fine service he rendered the country, the soldiers and widows of the Civil War, and this House as chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. I was a member of his committee during the Sixty-sixth Congress. I had an opportunity to observe his work on this great committee. The thing that first impressed me was his exact and amazing familiarity with the pension laws and the hundreds of rulings of the various Commissioners of Pensions in applying and construing these laws. The thing that next impressed me was his apparent desire in each case that came before us, where merit appeared, to find some ruling of the bureau that would warrant favorable action by the committee on that particular case, and he was usually able to find a ruling in point.

He was always careful in the interests of the public and diligent in protecting the Government, but he never allowed technical questions to weigh against what he deemed a just and equitable case. No man ever presided over this great committee who had more at heart the welfare of the old soldiers, their widows and orphans, than CHARLES E. FULLER. He felt the Nation owed these old

heroes a debt it could never pay, and that the utmost generosity and liberality should at all times be practiced by the Government in its dealings with them. It was the ambition of his life, it was the one thing he wanted to live to accomplish, to see the Civil War widows granted the increase to \$50 per month, that everyone concedes is now their due.

Mr. Speaker, our colleague who is gone was an honest man; a plain, blunt man, and he would want no words of praise spoken of himself to-day that were not abundantly justified by the facts—by his life and deeds. Fortunately, we can speak of him in plain, simple truth and yet in the language of eulogy. He was an honest man. He was a good man. He was a strong, manly man, who spent the long years of his life in a service to others.

He was a man who achieved greatly in life. For 22 years he represented a great and intelligent constituency in this Chamber, where the greatest men of the Republic have served and aspired to serve. That achievement alone would mark him as a man among men. When we add to this the fact that he served 4 years as city attorney of his home city of Belvidere, 2 years as State's attorney of Boone County, 14 years in the Illinois Legislature, and 6 years as circuit judge, making a combined total service of 48 years in elective office, we begin to realize what a wonderful man and what a wonderful career we are commemorating to-day. Forty-eight years in the public service—in elective positions—where neighbors and friends, who are

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often more critical than strangers, are the electors! What more could be said of any man by way of eulogy? Volumes could be written and less said. Yet that is the record—the marvelous and unparalleled record of our colleague and friend, who in the dispensations of an all-wise Providence has passed to the other side.

CHARLES E. FULLER

Address by Representative Elliott
Of Indiana

MR. SPEAKER: It was my good fortune to become acquainted with the late Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER during the year 1917, when I became a Member of the Sixty-fifth Congress. A strong personal friendship was formed for him by reason of the splendid sympathy which he extended to me and the troubles of my soldier constituents which I was constantly bringing before the Committee on Invalid Pensions, of which he was a member. The committee was at that time headed by the late Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, that grand old veteran of the Civil War, who left a brilliant record on the scroll of fame and whose name is revered by all who knew him. Inasmuch as I was intimately acquainted with Judge FULLER and his work on the Committee on Invalid Pensions, I shall for a brief time talk about his career from that standpoint.

The record of our late colleague would be incomplete without the history of his notable achievements in behalf of the rapidly thinning ranks of Civil War veterans and their dependents. These old soldiers and their widows owe the late Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER an everlasting debt of gratitude. Soon after I became a Member of Congress one of my committee assignments was to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, of which Judge FULLER had become chairman at the opening of the Sixty-sixth Congress. He was then, as he had been for years,

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the recognized authority on pensions and pension legislation in the House of Representatives. Our committee never found it necessary to call in experts to advise us on technical or difficult problems concerning pensions. Judge FULLER's knowledge of pension legislation and pension decisions was so comprehensive and so complete that he could determine any difficult question as readily as a judge on the bench decides points of law, and in the most authoritative manner.

When Judge FULLER began his long career as a Member of the House in the Fifty-eighth Congress, the first session of which began November 9, 1903, I am informed that he made a special request to be assigned as a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. His request was granted and he became associated on that committee with Hon. Cyrus A. Sulloway, of New Hampshire, its chairman of that long-ago period. "Uncle Cy," as Chairman Sulloway was best known to his many friends, was a strong advocate of more liberal treatment toward Civil War veterans. Judge FULLER joined him in his persistent efforts to show more gratitude to the brave defenders of our country. His first pension bill was approved and reported by the committee in the Fifty-eighth Congress. It was known as the Sulloway bill, and was the first general bill to increase payments provided in the act of 1890. The House passed the measure, but it failed in the Senate.

Judge FULLER steadfastly remained a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. With his reelection term after term he became eligible under

the seniority rule for appointment on the major committees of the House. Waiving aside honors which would have come to him on such committees as Judiciary, Ways and Means, or Appropriations, he declared he wanted to hold his ranking position on the Committee on Invalid Pensions until he should become chairman. That ambition was gratified when the Sixty-sixth Congress convened. One of his first official acts was the introduction of a general pension bill, which became law, and is known as the act of May 1, 1920. For the first time since the Civil War the aged veterans of that memorable conflict found themselves entitled to a pension of \$50 a month, and to a rating of \$72 a month when they reached a degree of physical disability requiring the regular personal aid and attendance of another person.

The widows of Civil War soldiers were increased to \$30 a month if married before June 27, 1905. For the first time since the war Army nurses were given proper recognition and special provision was made for helpless and dependent children after the death of the mother. This act of May 1, 1920, was undoubtedly the crowning achievement of our late beloved colleague. It was by all odds the most liberal pension measure in the history of the United States. Judge FULLER received letters of thanks and praise from thousands and thousands of Civil War veterans and widows from all sections of the United States. He was lauded and congratulated at the subsequent annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic as the great friend of the Civil War veterans.

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During the last year or two of his life he advocated more liberal pensions for Civil War veterans who had become helpless. He believed it was the duty of the Government to provide adequate care and comforts for these aged and helpless veterans whose ranks were being so ruthlessly depleted by death each succeeding year. And so with his last ounce of strength, when life's vitality was ebbing away and his days on earth were becoming fewer and fewer, he raised up his weakened voice in behalf of the Grand Army. Faithful and true to this Grand Army of the Civil War through the long years of his public service, working conscientiously and tirelessly session after session in the interests of the gray and grizzled veterans, the Grand Army lost one of its truest and greatest friends when the voice of Judge FULLER was stilled, and his spirit took its flight to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler ever returns.

CHARLES E. FULLER

*Address by Representative Madden
Of Illinois*

MR. SPEAKER: CHARLES E. FULLER, a friend of my boyhood days, one of God's noblemen, one of the men who, in the State of Illinois, grew to a full man's size.

He had intelligence, discretion, industry, and vision; he had ambition, too, and his ambition led him into the performance of public acts. He became an orator of the first order; he was eloquent beyond most men; he was forceful in debate. His eloquence and his genius were always used on the side of the people. He never had any ulterior purpose to serve. Among those who knew him best he was trusted without question, and the trust which was reposed in him was justified. He never violated a confidence. His friendship was of an enduring character. His integrity knew no turning. He stood foursquare before every wind that blew. He never trimmed his sails to meet a passing breeze.

CHARLES E. FULLER served the people of his State with distinction in the General Assembly of Illinois. He was one of the 103 stalwart Republicans who stood firmly for the reelection of Gen. John A. Logan to the Senate of the United States when every power that could be used to defeat him was exercised. One hundred and three was a bare majority, and to have been one of that number has always been considered by the people of our State as a badge of honor and distinction.

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The State of Illinois was always proud of CHARLES E. FULLER, both as a citizen and as a legislator, and they expressed that pride in his overwhelming selection to the Congress of the United States while he was on the circuit bench, where he served with distinction. He was a Member of Congress for 22 years, in which capacity he reflected great credit upon his State. CHARLES E. FULLER's associates in the House of Representatives from Illinois were always proud of him and the service he rendered to the country.

Mr. FULLER was especially interested in the recognition of the men who fought to defend the Union in the Civil War. He saw that as these men grew older it would be necessary for the Government to give them some financial assistance, and he never lost an opportunity to seek out the worthy cases of the veterans of the Civil War for governmental consideration. Under his leadership as chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions more beneficent legislation was enacted for the comfort and care of those patriotic men who gave themselves to the country in its greatest hour of need than under any other chairman. He was not unmindful of the sacrifices made by the widows of the Civil War soldiers, and as a result of his thoughtful consideration many of them are now enjoying the comforts of which they would have been deprived but for his activity in their behalf.

Mr. FULLER's family came from Vermont in the early history of Illinois and they settled at Belvidere, where he lived and died and where his

CHARLES E. FULLER

body now lies as the sacred heritage of the people of Illinois, who will always continue to revere his memory.

It was my good fortune, early in life, to become the friend of CHARLES E. FULLER. We tramped the State from end to end on many occasions together. He took a leading part in the conversion of the people against the free silver policy advocated by the Democrats in 1896, and to his eloquence and perseverance and personal sacrifices, as much as to that of any other man, the people of certain sections of Illinois were converted against the Democratic 16 to 1 policy.

Fortunate indeed was the Nation that such a man as CHARLES E. FULLER lived in those days, and more fortunate still that this man had the power to voice their views; that he had the eloquence to attract the attention of the people.

When CHARLES E. FULLER died he left a sorrow in the hearts of a horde of people. Many were the hearts that mourned his passing. He was a human being and he believed in the future life and I am rather inclined to think that he is not far off as these words are being prepared for the record of his achievements. I hope he is looking down upon us to-day—seeing what we are doing, and guiding us in our work. I am sure that if he has a voice in what is to happen here it will be exercised in the interest of the people he loved. He made life agreeable for many while he lived, and I look forward to the time when we shall meet him again and enjoy association with him where sickness and sorrow and death are to be no more.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

Address by Representative Chindblom *Of Illinois*

MR. SPEAKER: It was my privilege to attend the funeral of our late colleague, the Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER, as a member of the delegation appointed for that purpose from the House of Representatives. The place which our colleague had attained in the hearts of the people of his district and of his State was attested by the large concourse who attended the rites at his burial. With our colleague, the Hon. Henry T. Rainey, I was requested to make some remarks at the services in the First Baptist Church at Belvidere. These remarks were inspired by the occasion and were subsequently published in the Belvidere Daily Republican of June 29, 1926. I deem it fitting, and therefore request, that I be permitted to extend my remarks here by the inclusion of those made at the funeral.

Fellow citizens of the city of Belvidere and the twelfth congressional district of Illinois, as your pastor has stated, when the unexpected news came to Washington last Friday that the Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER had passed away, the Congress, both the House and Senate, passed resolutions expressing their profound sorrow by reason of Judge FULLER's death and directed that a committee should make the journey to attend the funeral of the deceased, and the House, after a very short session for the transaction of only routine, necessary business, adjourned for the day as a further mark of respect to the memory of our late colleague. Were it not that the Congress is endeavoring to close the work of a long, laborious session as soon as possible, a larger delegation

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than is here would have come to show their profound respect and affection for your distinguished fellow citizen. There are particularly some members of the Illinois delegation, notably the chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations, the Hon. Martin B. Madden, who on March 31 paid a splendid tribute to Judge FULLER in the House, and several Senators, who would have come here if the business of the Congress had permitted.

It has been my pleasure to serve in the House with Congressman FULLER for seven years last past. He was much my senior in service and in years, but we became very much better acquainted than we had been formerly and formed for each other a very sincere feeling of regard, esteem, and affection. When the House passed the resolution of sympathy and sorrow by reason of his death and took the adjournment, it was not only because it is a uniform custom to do so in case of the death of Members of the House, but it was because spontaneously throughout the entire membership, not only from our own State but from all the States, not only of one political organization but of all political organizations, there was a feeling that this tribute was due to the memory of Judge FULLER. He has impressed himself not only upon his district, his neighbors at home, the people of the State of Illinois, but upon the entire Nation and particularly upon men and women in official life in the National Capital, by those sturdy personal characteristics which are so well known to you among whom he lived so many years.

At this moment I can see him on the floor of the House, every act, every word, every gesture bearing the impression of his sturdy honesty and integrity. The National House of Representatives is quite a democratic institution. Very little attention or regard is paid to a man's antecedents or even his present environments; when he comes to the House, the House makes its own appraisal of his worth. It is like any other body of men and women, the men of honest purpose, the men whose word may be depended upon, the men who seek to help the House and help the Congress in its work are those who make lasting

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impressions. So Judge FULLER has won in the hearts of the membership of the House and the Senate a place of high esteem and regard for those personal characteristics which marked his every purpose with that high sense of honor which seemed to be the very fiber of his being. There was noted also a fearless courage of which we are indeed in great need at these times. I can recall the last speech which he made on the floor of the House. He felt that he had been injured; that he had been wronged, and, notwithstanding whatever effect it might have had upon him personally or politically, he had no hesitation whatever in expressing fully, completely, and courageously his views upon the situation which had arisen.

Of latter years, at least since I came to Congress, he did not frequently participate in debate, but time was when he was one of the most vigorous of men in public speech. He has been the chairman latterly of one of our large and important committees, giving his attention particularly to the needs and the wants, the conditions, of those men rapidly leaving us who in the dire days of stress of our Republic for its very existence bared their breasts for the preservation of the Union, and they never had a better friend. Their appreciation is attested by the delegation who have come here traveling at some distance to be present to-day. I am advised that he was made an honorary member of the organization of the veterans of the Civil War.

Judge FULLER, it may truthfully be said, gave his life to the service of his country. I shall not refer to the other positions in which he served with conspicuous ability and fidelity the people of this locality. I have confined myself briefly to the work in the House of Representatives with which I and his colleagues have become familiar. I sometimes called at his office to speak to him about matters in which we were interested. His mind was always alert. He was keenly interested and absorbed in the work of his committee and in the work of the Congress. When he appeared upon the

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floor he was always ready to cast his vote as his conscience and his judgment dictated would best serve the interests of all the people of our fair land.

To the sorrowing widow and other relatives we tender our sincere sympathy. To his friends and neighbors we bring this message of the good will of the Congress of the United States. For you, his late fellow citizens, his memory will live long in this community and in the National Capital he will be missed by those who frequently had the pleasure of his association.

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Address by Representative Johnson *Of Illinois*

MR. SPEAKER: It was my good fortune to know HON. CHARLES E. FULLER before he became a Member of Congress. My boyhood days were spent in the same section of Illinois. When I was a boy my county, Stephenson, was a part of the congressional district with Boone County, the home of our departed colleague. The congressional conventions were usually held in my home city of Freeport, Ill. In those days CHARLEY FULLER, as everybody called him, was recognized as one of the political leaders of Illinois. He was known far and near as a great orator.

He had won a nation-wide reputation in the Illinois General Assembly by his magnificent and battling leadership in the famous John A. Logan-Lambert Tree senatorial deadlock at Springfield.

During the session of the Fifty-seventh Congress I was offered a position on the roll of the House of Representatives and came to Washington. Four years later Judge FULLER became a Member of the House. In him I always found a loyal friend. Although I occupied a comparatively minor position, I never hesitated to go to his office and ask for a favor, because he always made me feel welcome and always extended every possible courtesy. This was characteristic of the man. He loved to serve others, and this seemed to be his outstanding trait.

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Judge FULLER devoted his efforts in Congress mainly to aid the soldiers of the Civil War and their widows and helpless and dependent children. That he accomplished more in their behalf than any public man of his day is amply borne out by the record of his achievements. He made a careful study of the pension question and came to be recognized as the leading authority in Congress on that subject. Some of us who were not so familiar with the history of pension legislation listened with deepest interest to the address delivered on the subject by Mr. FULLER in the House of Representatives April 6, 1926. His speech was a revelation to many of us. We did not realize how one man had been so largely responsible for so many of our pension acts. That man was CHARLES E. FULLER, and I feel I can pay him no greater or more fitting tribute than to quote from his own speech delivered on April 6, 1926, the last speech he was able to deliver in the House. On that occasion he said in part:

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I am for pensions. We want to do what we should do for the men who have defended the flag, who have fought the battles of the country. For them and for their dependents we can hardly do too much. It may be well, perhaps, for me to recite something of the pension legislation in the past few years. It has been my privilege to be a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions for something more than 20 years, and for the past 7 years chairman of that committee. I know something of the legislation and what has been done during this time.

When I became a member of this committee, for instance, there was no service pension. There was no

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pension except for disability, or perhaps a part-way service pension for disability not incurred in the service. The pension of a private soldier at that time for disability not incurred in the service was from \$6 to \$12 a month; \$12 a month for total disability and graded from \$6 up. Even for disability incurred in the service the original pensions were for very small amounts. At different times during the years following bills have been passed and the pensions of the Civil War soldiers increased from time to time, based sometimes on age, sometimes on length of service, until the Sherwood dollar-a-day pension bill was passed, providing a pension for most of the veterans of \$30 a month.

And there the matter rested, so far as pensions for veterans were concerned, until the act of May 1, 1920. That was the Fuller bill, introduced by me as chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, passed through the House under suspension of the rules, passed the Senate, and went to the President and became the act of May 1, 1920. That bill provided for a pension of \$50 a month for every veteran of the Civil War who served 90 days or more, and if totally disabled \$72 a month. It was the most liberal service pension bill that ever was passed by any legislative body in the world. [Applause.]

The pension of the widows of veterans at the time when I first became a member of that committee was \$8 per month, provided they had less than \$250 a year income; after a while it was increased to \$12 a month and later by other legislation to \$20, then to \$25, and by the act of May 1, 1920, to \$30 a month, without any property qualification. So that under that law every widow of a veteran of the Civil War, although not married to the veteran until 40 years after the close of the war, has a pension under that law of \$30 a month.

I am willing to do whatever is thought best for the veterans and for the widows of the Civil War. It seems to me that a pension of \$50 a month for every veteran who served 90 days, of \$72 a month as a mere service

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pension for a man who served perhaps 90 days and never suffered injury in the service, is a liberal pension.

Yesterday by action of the House, if it passes the Senate and becomes a law, we added something over \$18,000,000 to the pension roll of the United States for the pensioners of the Spanish-American War. I was glad to vote for that bill. I was glad that it passed the House unanimously. There is now pending before the Committee on Invalid Pensions a bill proposing to materially increase the pensions of the maimed soldiers of all the wars, the Civil War and all other wars, and of those who become totally disabled or blind.

That bill has passed the Senate, and it will be reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and I think it will pass the House.

How much further we ought to go on the pension question at this session of Congress is for the House to determine. I simply decline to be held responsible for everything that is not done.

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Address by Representative Sabbath *Of Illinois*

MR. SPEAKER: One of the few men that I had the privilege to serve with for nearly 20 years in this House we are here to-day to honor. During all those many years that I have had the pleasure to serve with him, I can not recall anyone who was more modest and retiring and who worked more diligently than he. I think there is no Member that has ever served here that has brought about more pleasure and satisfaction to the individual citizen in our country than he has. For years he was chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions and was instrumental in securing relief legislation to hundreds and hundreds of men who rendered great service to our country, and to their widows and their orphan children.

Technicalities to him were unknown, but justice was the main object. Though frequently people were denied relief and stress has been laid that under the strict construction of the law people were not entitled to relief sought, he would invariably answer:

What does justice demand and does not justice demand that relief be granted?

He was a man of great heart, being ever ready and ever willing to aid and assist those that needed his aid and assistance.

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Address by Representative Rathbone
Of Illinois

MR. SPEAKER: The death of our friend, Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER, is a great loss to Illinois, to Congress, and to the Nation.

Congressman FULLER came of good old American stock, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of this country. His family came to Illinois in 1845, and were among the pioneers of Boone County.

Congressman FULLER was born March 31, 1849. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 and held successively the offices of corporation attorney of Belvidere, State's attorney of Boone County, member of the State senate, Illinois House of Representatives, and again the Illinois Senate. He was elected judge of the seventeenth judicial circuit in 1897 and to the Congress of the United States in 1902, where he continued to serve, with the exception of one term, until his death, June 25, 1926.

Congressman FULLER throughout his life lived up to the finest traditions of the Puritan stock from which he sprang. He was a devout Christian and a man of exemplary character. He steadfastly kept before his eyes the highest principles of his forefathers and consistently lived up to them.

He was a courageous man, and his splendid fighting qualities were displayed throughout a lifetime in many a well-fought legislative, legal,

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and political battle. His leadership in the contest for Gen. John A. Logan, the "Black Eagle of Illinois," for United States Senator attracted nationwide attention, and his final triumph in this great political battle stamped him as one of the best political fighters and generals that his State has ever produced.

His service in Congress was marked by indefatigable labor and the closest attention to the wants of his constituents. Never for a moment during the long years of his honorable service were the interests of the people of his district in the slightest measure neglected.

There was nothing spectacular about the man, and it was greatly to his credit that most of his work was of the quiet, unobtrusive kind, which many men would rather shun than seek. He became a master of the intricate law and practice bearing upon the subject of invalid pensions, and to these wards of the Government he devoted in his latter years his best energies and closest attention. Surely no more worthy service could have been performed than the assistance which he gave to those who were least able to protect their own interests and who most needed the helping hand of the Government. This work was peculiarly congenial to a man of his nature.

In manner he was simple, unaffected, and shunned the limelight. He cared nothing for the glitter, glamour, and pomp of power. His heart was always with the plain people, whom he understood and loved and who in return most loyally supported him throughout his life.

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His associates in the House of Representatives will mourn his loss and will always cherish his memory. At this moment words are vain and our hearts are too full for utterance.

Our sorrow for his loss is—

Such a tide as moving seems asleep,

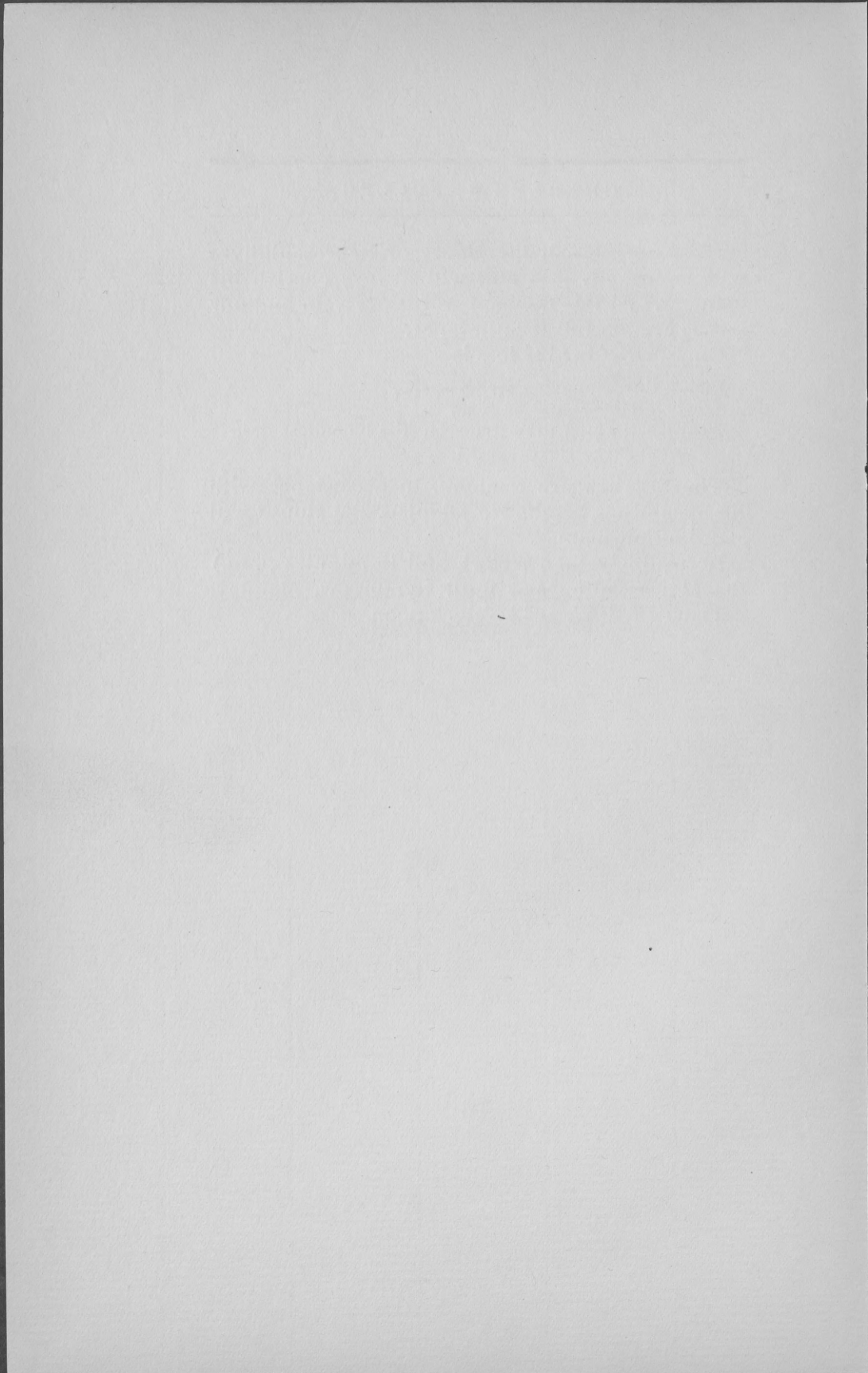
Too full for sound or foam

When that which drew from out the boundless deep

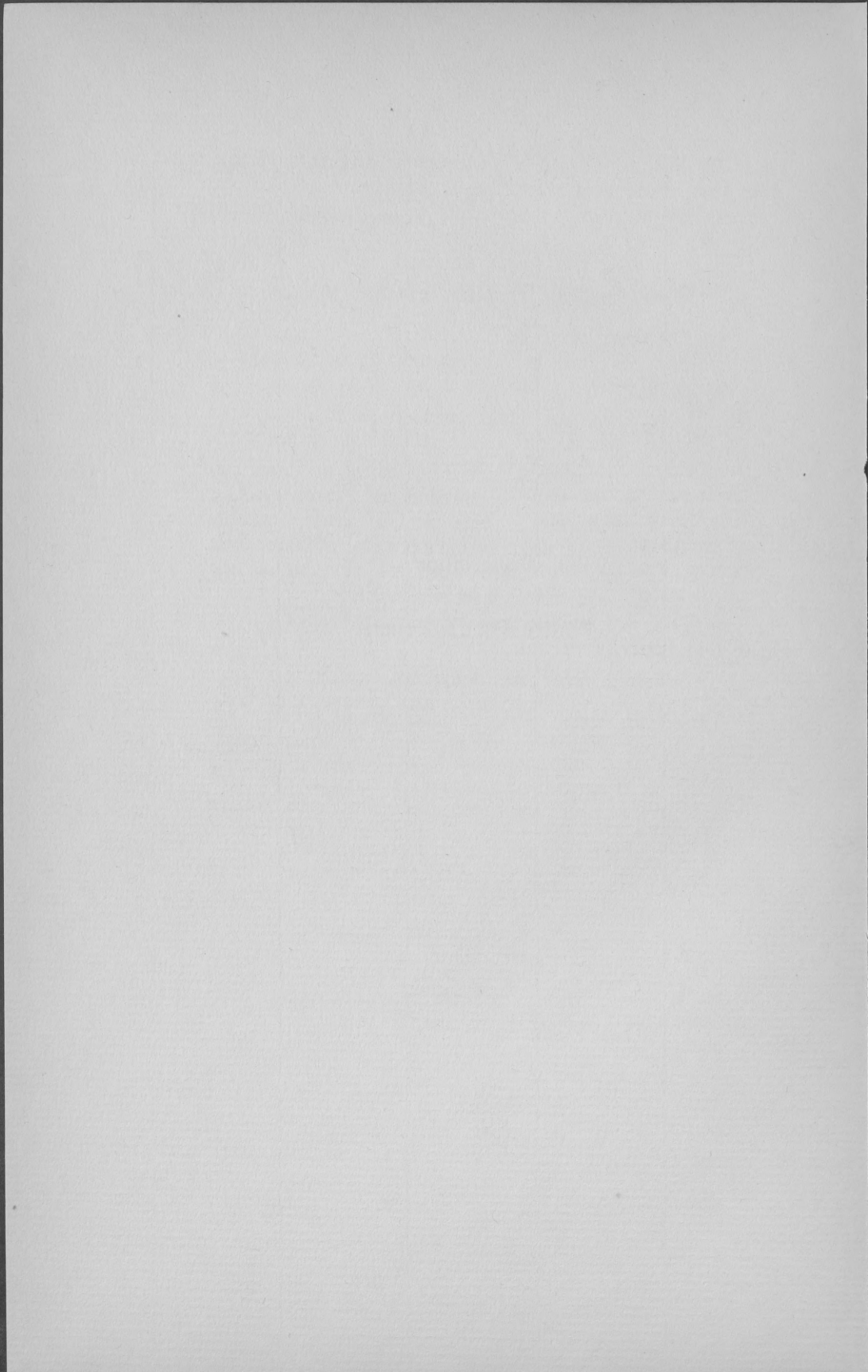
Turns again home.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. In accordance with the resolution heretofore adopted, the House will stand adjourned.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Monday, February 7, 1927, at 12 o'clock noon.



Proceedings
in the
United States Senate



Proceedings in the United States Senate

FRIDAY, June 25, 1926.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The legislative clerk read the resolutions (H. Res. 306), as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of 15 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect, this House do now adjourn.

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Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, for the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. Deneen], I submit the following resolutions and ask for their adoption.

The resolutions (S. Res. 263) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of six Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 10 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Saturday, June 26, 1926, at 12 o'clock meridian.

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SATURDAY, *June 26, 1926.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with the provisions of Senate Resolution 263, agreed to yesterday, the Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the late Representative CHARLES E. FULLER, of Illinois, the Senators from Illinois, Mr. McKinley and Mr. Deneen; the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Gillett; the Senator from New Jersey, Mr. Edwards; the Senator from Arizona, Mr. Ashurst; and the Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Stephens.

MONDAY, *February 7, 1927.*

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed resolutions (H. Res. 411) adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. CHARLES E. FULLER, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, and Hon. William B. McKinley, late a Senator from the State of Illinois.

